

Amendments to the Title:

Please amend the title of the invention with the following new title:

--IMAGE FORMING APPARATUS FEATURING A CLEANING BRUSH FOR
REMOVING RESIDUAL DEVELOPER--.

Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 19, line 4 and ending at page 19, line 23 to read, as follows.

--Next, a description will be made of the surface protective layer of the photosensitive member of the present invention. The photosensitive member used in the embodiment is an electrophotographic photosensitive member in which at least the surface protective layer contains a polymerized or bridged, and cured compound. For the curing means, heat, a visible light, a light such as ultraviolet rays, and radioactive rays can be used. Accordingly, the means for forming the surface protective layer according to the embodiment employs a process of using a coating solution which contains a melted compound to be polymerized or bridged, and cured for the surface protective layer, and coating the solution by dipping coating, spray coating, curtain coating, spin coating or the like, and then curing it by the aforementioned curing means. The dipping coating method is best when photosensitive members are mass-produced efficiently, and the dipping coating method can be employed by the present invention.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 22, line 26 and ending at page 23, line 14 to read, as follows.

--Next, a description will be made of the photosensitive layer of the electrophotographic photosensitive member of the present invention. As a support of the electrophotographic photosensitive member, any kinds are used as long as they are conductive. For example, there are available a support in which metal or alloy such as an aluminum, copper, chromium, nickel, zinc, or stainless in a drum or sheet shape, a support

in which a metal foil of aluminum, copper or the like is laminated on a plastic film, a support in which aluminum, a yttrium oxide, a tin oxide or the like is deposited on a plastic film, and a metal, a plastic film, paper or the like in which a conductive substance is coated singly or with a binding resin to dispose a conductive layer.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 29, line 23 and ending at page 30, line 2 to read, as follows.

--Next, the cleaning apparatus 8 of the embodiment will be described by referring to FIG. 4. The cleaning apparatus 8 comprises a cleaning blade 8a supported by a sheet metal 8f, a toner collection sheet 8b, a waste toner recovery container 8c, a cleaning brush 8d, a brush scraper 8e [[83]] which is a scraper member, etc.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 35, line 15 and ending at page 35, line 18 to read, as follows.

--Since toner produced by a [[the]] crushing method can be used as a developer of the present invention, [[a]] toner production ~~method~~ by the crushing method will be described.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 40, line 2 and ending at page 40, line 6 to read, as follows.

--As described above, if a brush density is D (number/mm²) and 1 pixel are of a digital latent image is S (mm²/dot), (~~dot/mm²~~), by setting $D \times S \geq 0.06$ and $D \leq 200$, good image formation of no cleaning failures or the like is carried out.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 40, line 16 and ending at page 40, line 22 to read, as follows.

--According to the embodiment shown in FIG. 4, for the brush scraper 8e, for example, a flexible sheet made of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) of 0.1 mm in thickness is stuck to a sheet metal 8g, metal, its free length is set to 2 mm, and the incursion amount β of the scraper with respect to the cleaning brush 8d is set to 1.0 mm.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 44, line 21 and ending at page 45, line 7 to read, as follows.

--An interface between the photoconductive layer 902 and the surface protective layer 903 may be continuously changed, and a reflection prevention layer may be disposed to suppress interface reflection thereon. By using a photosensitive member similar to the above, the inventors conducted an experiment of passing 10000 sheets in which for example a binary latent image was formed at resolution of 600 dpi ($S=1.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{dot}$), ~~dot/mm²~~; a polyester fiber treated to be conductive was used for a fur brush, and $S \times D=0.17$ was set while a weaving degree was $1.1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ (kg/mm)}$ and a density D was $D=93 \text{ (number/mm}^2\text{)}$. ~~(number//mm²)~~. No cleaning failures occurs, and high-quality image formation was stably carried out.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 45, line 15 and ending at page 45, line 21 to read, as follows.

--The inventors conducted an experiment of passing 100 thousand sheets in which at the above setting, resolution was set to 800 dpi, i.e., 1 pixel area $S=1.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (mm}^2/\text{dot)}$

was set, a brush density was set to $D=186$ (number/mm²), (~~number//mm²~~), $S \times D=0.186$ was set, and a thickness of a brush fiber was changed to 10 to 50 μm . Table 1 shows a result of the experiment.--